of adults reporting these feelings were adults with less than a high school diploma, and those least likely to report these feelings were those with a bachelor's degree or higher.

- Adults in poor families were more likely than adults in families that were not poor to feel nervous or restless for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview.
- Similarly, there was an inverse association between family income and feelings of nervousness or restlessness; adults reporting family income less than $20,000 were most likely to report these feelings than those with higher family incomes.
- Among adults under age 65 years, 33% of those who had Medicaid health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 18% of those who were uninsured and 13% of those who had private health insurance. Also, adults under age 65 years who had Medicaid health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than those adults under age 65 years who were either uninsured or who had private health insurance.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, 21% who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage experienced feelings of nervousness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview compared with 13% of those who had Medicare-only health care coverage or those who had private health insurance. Also, adults age 65 years and over who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage were more likely to experience feelings of restlessness for all, most, or some of the time during the 30 days prior to the interview than were adults age 65 and over who had either Medicare-only health care coverage or private health insurance.
- Adults who were married or never married were the least likely to report feelings of nervousness or restlessness compared with adults who were widowed, divorced or separated, or living with a partner.

Work-loss Days and Bed Days (table 17)

- Adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 5 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, for a total of 947 million bed days.
- Employed adults 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 4 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, or a total of approximately 639 million work-loss days.
- Women 18 years of age and over experienced an average of 6 bed days per person due to illness of injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 4 bed days per person for men in this age group.
- When results are considered by single race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic black adults had an average of 7 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with an average of 4 bed days per person for Hispanic adults and an average of 5 bed days per person for non-Hispanic white adults.
- Adults with less than a high school diploma had an average of 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, and employed adults with less than a high school diploma had 6 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months. In contrast, adults with at least a bachelor's degree averaged 3 bed days per person in the past 12 months, and employed adults with at least a bachelor's degree averaged 3 work-loss days per employed person in the past 12 months.
- Adults in poor families averaged 9 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months, and employed adults in poor families averaged 6 work-loss days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months. In contrast, adults in families that were not poor averaged 3 bed days per person in the past 12 months, and employed adults in families that were not poor averaged 4 work-loss days per person in the past 12 months.
- Among adults under age 65, those who had Medicaid health care coverage averaged 17 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 3 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months for those who had private health insurance and 4 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months for those who were uninsured.
- Among adults aged 65 years and over, those who had Medicaid and Medicare health care coverage averaged 17 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 5 bed days per person for those who had private health insurance and 7 bed days per person for those who had Medicare-only health care coverage.
- When results are considered by sex and ethnicity, single-race non-Hispanic black women reported 8 bed days per person due to illness or injury in the past 12 months compared with 5 bed days per person for single-race non-Hispanic white women, 4 bed days per person for Hispanic women, 5 bed days per person for single-race non-Hispanic black men, 4 bed days per person for single-race non-Hispanic white men, and 2 bed days per person for Hispanic men.
- Among employed adults, single-race non-Hispanic black women averaged 6 work-loss days per person in the past 12 months, single-race non-Hispanic white women averaged 5 work-loss days, Hispanic women averaged 4 work-loss days, non-Hispanic black men averaged 5 work-loss days, non-Hispanic white men averaged 4 work-loss days, and Hispanic men averaged 3 work-loss days.

Work absenteeism

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Source: https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/zlmj0001